A GOVERNMENT OF LAWS, THIS

500 LAWYERS APPLAUD JUDGE DILLON'S PROTEST

Against Projects of Reform by Extra-Conattentional Methods-The Bench Boilne to Protect Property Rights as Rigidly sa the Rights to Life and Liberty

In making the initial address at the first general meeting of the New York County Lawyers Association, held last night in the Mutual Life Building, President John F. Dillon, formerly of the United States Circuit bench, severely criticised the tendency to reform by extra constitutional means. Judge Dillon was speaking of the duty of every lawyer to conserve the law of the land. His speech was heard by 500 lawyers and at its concluson the Judge was cheered mightily. He said in

"We are in the midst of a great upheaval in public opinion and affairs. Policies of the most radical character are advocated, threatened and demanded. 'The bounded rivers are lifting their bosoms higher than shores,' higher even than the levees established by our Constitution to confine them in their proper limits. States are complaining that the general Government is invading or threatening to invade their just rights. Others are complaining that some States are passing laws in direct conflict with the commerce clause, the property clause and the equality clause the Federal Constitution.

"Ours is emphatically a 'government of taws and not of men.' The prodigious, function is the most conspicuous contemporary feature in English and Ameriean government. Justice is the only found ation of individual or public prosperity It is not possible that a nation or a State in the long run can derive any advantageit is certain that they suffer incalculable injury-if a temporary majority in Congress or a State Legislature in a moment of passion or popular prejudice has unlimited power over life, liberty or any species o property or the rights of property owners. Such notions are alien to our traditional ideas of constitutional and national rights and liberties.

"Theoretically the rights of life, liberty and property receive equal protection from the Constitution. To-day property is the one thing in real peril from popular attack. Life and personal liberty can take care of themselves. Socialism is an existingnot fanoiful-and actual menace and all forms of socialism are aimed at individual liberty or involve the spoliation of private property. [Applause.]

It is always to be borne in mind that the investment in railways and other public utilities by States and municipalities is so utilities by States and municipalities is so insignificant compared with their cost as scarcely to deserve mention. The money invested has been furnished almost wholly by private capital, by individuals, and not by the public. The cost of these works is so great that the money could not have been obtained otherwise than through the agency of corporate organizations. The maintenance of the corporate rights of property is vital to the security of billions of capital invested by the invitation and authority of the States in these necessary enterprises, but inexpressibly more vital is the maintenance of these rights, to the honor as well as to the permanent well

the honor as well as to the permanent well being of themselves and of the Union."

This, as the speaker saw it, was the neces-sity for a "pure and stable and independent judiciary," to interpret unflinchingly the ludiciary," to interpret unfinehingly the law to secure property its full rights on a parity with the rights of life and liberty. "The judiciary,'" he quoted, " is an organ of the law; it renders judgments and not services." [Great applause.]

"The Constitution needs no amendant."

ment. It has triumphantly carried us to our present exalted position among the nations of the earth, and if it continues to be expounded by the Supreme Court, unawed and uncontrolled by popular clamor, passions, combinations, or interests of any character, or by legislative or executive diotation, it will carry us through another century and indefinitely beyond to a still more august destiny.

"The Censtitution is 'not a nose of wax, to be twisted this way or that.' The rights of the State as against the central authority and of the citizen as against the State way.

of the State as against the central authority and of the citizen as against the State, must be maintained in all their integrity and vigor. When the light of the Supreme Court shines the 'twilight zone' disappears.

"Federal commissions, however useful as subordinate administrative agencies, must not be permitted to encroach by a single hair's breadth on the constitutional province of the legislative or of the judiciary or upon the liberties and rights of the citizen."

The speech was listened to by many members of the local bench. Alton B. Parker, Joseph F. Daly, Justice John Proctor Clarke and Judge Henry G. Ward also

tor Clarke and Judge Henry G. Ward also spoke.

The officers of the new association, whose objects are to elevate the ethics of the profession and to insure a proper judiciary if necessary by putting up independent candidates for the bench, are: President, John F. Dillon; vice-presidents, Alton B. Parker, Joseph F. Daly and William J. Wallace; secretary, Charles Strauss; treasurer, Denis A. Spellissy. About three hundred of the leading lawyers of the city are serving on the various committees, of which there are about fifteen. The association numbers about three thousand members.

GERMAN EXHIBIT MAY FAIL. No Place for Sculpture Show on Which Kaiser Has Set His Heart.

Prof. Walter Schott, the noted German sculptor, who is now in New York to arrange here an exhibition of the works of German sculptors, has so far been unsuccessful in finding any place for the exhibit.

Although the German Emperor has authorized Prof. Schott to spend \$100,000 in installing the exhibit, which will comprise more than \$2,000,000 worth of statuary, it is not improbable that the scheme will have to be abandoned because proper quar-

have to be abandoned because proper quarters cannot be found.

Although Prof. Schott has inspected all the available places for such an exhibition, none that he can obtain has been found suitable. He has decided that the Madison Square Garden would not be sufficiently dignified for an exhibition of the kind, nor does he care for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has also refused to consider the Lenox Library, which will be available so soon as the public library is ready.

Prof. Schott was anxious to get permission to hold the exhibition in the new public library before it was dedicated to the public, but the governors refused to allow such a use of the new building.

Although the German Emperor has set his heart on holding the exhibit it is not improbable that it will have to be abandoned unless a suitable hall is found.

TWO AUTOS TO CARRY MR. WU

Because One, Charles R. Flint's, Broke Down With the Ambassader in Newark.

Had if not been for the breaking of the gear chain of the automobile of Charles R. Flint of New York Newarkers would not have known yesterday that they had been visited by Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister.

Minister.

Mr. Wu was the guest of Mr. Plint on a sightseeing expedition. They were on their way through Newark to the Oranges when in turning from Belleville svenue to Eloomfeld avenue the gaar chain broke and the auto was rendered useless for a time. Mr. Flint telephoned to ex-Gev. Franklin Murphy and explained his predicament. Mr. Murphy quickly sent one of his cars to the rescue.

Instead of going to the Oranges Mr. Plint and his guest took a spin through Branch Brook Park and then came back to New York.

LILLEY MAY BE EXPELLED. Resolution for His Expulsion Will Be In

Washington, May 21.—That a resolution will be offered in the House this week providing for the expulsion of Representative George L. Lilley of Connecticut, author of the charges that resulted in the submarine boat scandal, on the ground that he is in contempt and has violated his privileges as a member of Congress is vouched for by a number of Democratic Representatives.

In its report to the House the committee on inquiry found that Mr. Lilley was in contempt in a number of instances and its arraignment of him was one of the most severe ever administered to a public official. Minority Leader John Sharp Williams declared in his speech yesterday on the resolution providing for the adoption of the report that Mr. Lilley, according to the report of the committee, should be expelled, and he had no doubt, he said, that the committee would have reported in favor of expulsion had not Mr. Lifley been unable be present owing to illness.

Announcement was made to-day that inless Representative Lifley resigned his seat in the House by Saturday or the initiative is taken on the Republican side Repre sentative Williams will introduce a reso lution for expulsion. While the feeling in the House against Mr. Lilley is very bitter among Democrats as well as Republicans, doubt is expressed that the necessary two-thirds vote required for expulsion can be

PRESIDENT MAY VETO PORK BILL

On the Ground That the Treasury Canno Stand the Drain of \$83,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-President Roose velt's intentions toward the omnibus public building bill is a matter of interest ing speculation in the House and Senate There were reports to-day that he would veto the measure and reports that he would sign it. According to a statement made by a caller at the White House the President may use the public buildings bill as a lever with which to move Congress to pass emergency currency legislation

It is to the effect that the President will refer the bill to Secretary Cortelyou with the request that he be informed whether the Treasury will stand the drain of \$33. 000,000, the amount authorized for public buildings. Secretary Cortelvou will be obliged to advise the President that the deficit up to date is approximately \$50,-000,000. Further, that gold is going out of 000,000. Further, that gold is going out of the country at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day. In addition it will be pointed out that the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to withdraw from national banks \$100,000,000 which was deposited in them during the panicky times of last fall.

Very little of this amount could be redeposited in case of another emergency arising after Congress adjourns. Without authority to issue currency as provided in the Vreeland bill or the Aldrichbill the Government in the event of another panic would be forced to the necessity

panic would be forced to the necessity of issuing bonds. Whether Congress would pass the public buildings bill over the President's veto if the case were put up to it as outlined is a matter of conjecture.

TAP DAY AT YALE. Juniors Selected for Membership in Senior Societies.

NEW HAVEN, May 21 .- This was tap day on the Yale campus, when forty-five juniors are taken into the three big senior societies. Several hundred gathered to watch the tapping ceremonies. Alfred A. Biddle of Philadelphia, a member of the football squad, and Robert S. Rose of Geneva, the substitute varsity pitcher, refused an election to Bones and went to Keys. Gerald Butler of Evanston, Edgar F. Bateson of New York and Charles Edmund Van Vleck of Montclair refused an election to Wolf's Head, none of the three receiving elections

to either of the other societies.

The first man tapped for Bones was the hairman of the prom committee John B. chairman of the prom committee, John B.
Perrin of Indianapolis. The last man
tapped was James M. Howard of Montclair.
The last man for Bones is considered the
greatest honor of the college course.
Howard was chairman of the sophomore
German committee, is a deacon in the Yale
Y. M. C. A. and is active in other pranches
of college life.

of college life.

The first man tapped for Wolf's Head was Welles K. Rice of New York, a member of the varsity crew, who was chosen by Capt. Charles E. Ide, now of the varsity.

A RUNAWAY SQUIRREL'S TRAGEDY Tried to Raise Family on Mrs. Sleane's Roof and Fell Down Chimney.

A mother squirrel from Central Park scurried across Fifth avenue a few days ago and climbed to the roof of the home of Mrs. John Sloane at 883 Fifth avenue. Mother Squirrel liked the roof so well that she started raising a family there, selecting the top of a tall chimney where the youngsters could get the warmth from the kitchen

range.

Albert Blackman, a butler, sent up to find out what was wrong with the chimney flue, found the squirrels and removed them to a place where they were safer. Mother Squirrel moved them back again.

Last night the Sloane family was at dincessed to the safety of t

Last night the Sloane family was at dinner when Lena Anderson, the cook, shouted out that the stove was killing somebody. The somebody proved to be the squirrels, who had fallen down the chimney. Two of them were killed, but the third had popped out of a draught vent and was calmly surveying things from the top of a rack on the stove.

Mrs. Sloane is now trying to raise the youngster on nuts and dainties.

FRESHMAN COOK RECOVERING. Comrade in Scrape Balled by Dean of Columbia Engineering School.

Edgar H. Cook, the Columbia freshman who was shot on Wednesday night by Policeman Horton while he and a classmate, H. T. Cole, were breaking into a candy stand In West 123d street, will be able to leave the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a few days.

the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a few days. The bullet was extracted from his skull yesterday by Dr. Le Boutellier. It had not touched the brain.

Cole was held for further examination on a charge of attempted burglary by Magistrate Butts in the Harlem court yesterday. Grant Hoerner, a student who is connected with the Legal Aid Society, asked that Cole be paroled in his custody, but Magistrate Butts refused. Dean Goetze of the school of engineering at Columbia gave his house at 411 West 117th street as bail, and Cole was released.

Cook's mother visited her son at the hospital yesterday. The father, John T. Ceok, is a former District Attorney of Albany county.

District of Columbia Instructs for Bryan. WASHINGTON, May 21.-The Democrats of the District of Columbia elected six delegates to the Denver convention this delegates to the Denver convention this afternoon and instructed them to vote first, last and all the time for Bryan for President. The resolution instructing the delegates was carried by an overwhelming vote, there being only three votes in the negative. The meeting also selected E. A. Newman, a member of the national committee, to succeed James L. Morris, thus ignoring custom which leaves the selection of the national committeemen to the delegates after they have reached the convention.

Editor Kills a Reporter. EL PASO, Tex., May 21.-J. F. Michim editor of the El Paso News, shot and instantly killed Monroe H. Harrell, a reporter, here this merning, following a quarrel. Michim asserts that Harrell had threatened to kill him and that he acted in self-defence. DINNER TO BARON SAKATANI

JAPANESE FINANCIER GUEST OF JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Banker Pleads for the Open Door and Has Some Criticism of Our Attitude-The Baron Says That Talk of War Is Foolsh-Other Speakers Agree With Him.

Jacob H. Schiff gave a dinner at the St. Regis last night in honor of Baron Sakatani, who was until recently Minister of Finance of the Japanese Empire. The Baron has been in this country about two weeks meeting financiers and business men in large

The men Mr. Schiff invited to meet' Baron Sakatani were the Japanese Ambassador Baron Takahira; George J. Gould, Cornelius N. Blise, Edward H. Harriman, A. Barton Hepburn, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Capt. Green, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Rail-road; Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Clowry, Melville E. Stone, Frank Vanderlip, Isaac N. Seligma^{*}, Oswald Villard, Paul D. Cravath, Isidor Straus, Henry Ickelheimer, Gen. James H. Wilson, Valentine R. Snyder, E. S. Adams, Henry F. Tatnall and Rudolph Ellis of Philadelphia, Adolph S. Ochs, Prof. Loeb, Haman Ridder, Henry Seligman and Richard Schuster.

The Japanese present were Dr. Taka nino, Consul-General Midzuno and Mesers Ishinomiya, Magoshi, Imanishi, Yokayama

Kimura, Yagin, Ono and Kobayashi. Mr. Schiff in an informal speech said he ad returned from Japan with a splendid impression of the intellecutality, the industry and the moderation of the Japanes people. He had been, he said, especially im-

people. He had been, he said, especially im-pressed with the friendship of the Japanese for this country.

"The American people," he added, "have nothing but the warmest feelings of friend-ship for the people of Japan, and when you go back you will take with you the im-pression that no such prejudice exists as a very small number of agitators on the Pacific coast have tried to arouse. [Ap-plause.] plause.]
Even if we are sending a great fleet

"Even if we are sending a great fleet of battleships around the globe—and that we should have these ships or some of them to keep the peace on our own hemisphere there is no doubt—it bodes nothing but good for the Japanese people. The steel of which the battleships of the future will be made will be old junk before our people and roun people course to be faired.

people and your people cease to be friends.
[Applause.]
All we ask of you in Japan is that you hold fast to the maxim of the open door which we in this country have so senselessly which we in this country have so senselessly suppressed. Applause. We will never begrudge you your triumphs by fair means in the struggle for commercial supremacy."

The Baron apologized for his limited English vocabulary, but said he was comforted by the reflection that he could speak English better than any one present could speak Japanese. His welcome had affected him, he said, and he would regard the occasion as the greatest honor he had ever received. ever received.

"As to the relations between Japan and

"As to the relations between Japan and this country," said Baron Sakatani, "there has been some war talk on both sides, but the people in Japan have been quiet. The newspapers have been quiet. Nobody over there got excited or believed it was possible to break relations so intimate as those between our country and yours. (Applause.) I hope and believe the people of the United States will continue to feel sympathy with Japan in her aims and peaceful ambitions."

ambitions."

The new Consul-General, Mr. Midzuno, said that this was the first country he had ever been in where overcoats were worn in May and that it gave him cold feet. He thought there could be no greater evidence of good will between Japanese and Americans than the remarkably cordial reception Baron Sakatani had received from Seattle to New York.

"As it stands now," said he, "even the yellowest of the yellow journals—and they have spared no effort—could find origin for a pessimistic story about Japan and America. All differences have been settled or will be by 1912.

or will be by 1912.

"Japan has gained the admiration of the world because of her provess in war, but

world because of her provess in war, but hereafter Japan must gain no less renown in the walks of peace to keep her place among the great nations. [Applause.]* President Butler of Columbia, who scouted the idea that there was a possibility of a clash between the two countries, said that there are only three enemies of the world's

there are only three enemies of the world's peace: greed, passion and ignorance. The first two would have to be left to education and moral regeneration, slow processes, said Mr. Butler, but ignorance, he believed, was disappearing fast.

"There is no place for a man who tries to disturb the world's peace," said President Butler emphatically, and he added, "there is no place for the man who seeks to get men clashing and who seeks to set them by the ears with wild accusations and the setting affoat of wilder stories! [Applause.]

[Applause.]

"We must no forget in discussing the present relations of Japan and the United States that we owe a great debt to the reputable newspapers," said Dr. Butler.

"When we speak of the yellow journals we should not forget the journals which are white." [Applause.]

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Francis B. Forbes died yesterday in Boston of gout of the heart. He was born in New York in 1840. His father was the Rev. John Murray Forbes, D. D., an Episcopalian clergyman. When he engaged in business it was to go to China as the representative of Russell & Co., of which he was the senior partner for many years. When he first went to China he was appointed to be one of the secretaries of the American Legation. During his residence in that land he acted as Swedishgonsul and received from the King of Sweden the honor of a Knight Commander of the Order of Wasa. While in China he became interested in botany and wrote what is considered one of the most complete works on the flora of that country, for which he was made a fellow of the Linnyan Society of London. A collection of the flora which he made is now in the possession of the British Museum. After leaving China Mr. Forbes spent much of his life in Paris. He was a member of the Country, the Papyrus and St. Botolph clubs of Boston and of the Oriental Club of London. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

John T. Buchanan, who for eleven years had been principal of the DeWitt Clinton High School, died yesterday at his home, 27 Hamilton terrace. He had been in bad health for several months. He was born in Virginia in 1847, was educated at Central College, Fayette, Mo., and began teaching when a young man. He became principal of the Carrollton (Mo.) High School, and in 1880 principal of the Grammar School in Kansas City, Mo. Seven years later he went to the Central High School he leaves a widow, two sons principal of the commental service here the number of pupils in the school grew from 200 to 2,000, and its success had much to do with the founding of two other high schools, the High School he leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Washington Heights Baptist Church.

Le Roy F. Lewis, who was one of the best known public school principals in Brooklyn, died yesterday, in his forty

week with his two sisters to their old home in Germany.

S. F. Randolph, Jr., of New York, president of the Randolph Edwards Company and of the Ventilated Cushion Spring Company and director of the Jackson Cushion Spring Company, died yesterday at Jackson, Mich. Mr. Randolph was spending a vacation in that city and was taken suddenly ill at the country cith. The body will be brought to New York.



\$15 Suits

The man who appreciates good clothes will know how to measure the worth of our \$15 suits. In every line you may trace the source to clever, expert tailoring. The shoulder in itself is a masterpiece—worked by hand without the use of superfluous wadding, and shape retaining, always.

This showing of \$15 Suits takes form in a series of new models in the new colorings and weaves. The fabrics are pure wool in every thread.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway.

Houston St.

the American Tobacco Company and its allies in the United States Circuit Court vesterday the case for the defence was argued by De Lancey Nicoll, ex-Judge William J. Wallace, William B. Hornblower and others. The first bit of acerbity toward the Government's counsel was injected by Mr. Hornblower when his turn came to address the court, Mr. Hornblower appeared in the interest of the Imperial Tobacco Company of England, with which, the Government charges, the American Tobacco Company entered into combination for a division of business between these two companies and the British-American Tobacco Company, which the two former companies organized to take charge of export business.

Mr. Hernblower characterized Mr. Mc-Reynolds's summing up as unworthy of the United States Government, although he added that he meant no disrespect toward Mr. McReynolds personally. He went on to say, however, that "not even Mr. Mo-Reynolds's vivid imagination" was able to suggest that the Imperial company was responsible for anything that the American company had done prior to 1902.

And at a later time in his speech, after reciting that the attorney for the Government had said that he was unable to conceive of such a thing as the Imperial Company competing with the American Company as a purchaser in the tobacco market here, Mr. Hornblower remarked icily that the inability of the attorney for the Government to conceive of a situation did not affect the facts or the case.

The price of leaf tobacco had doubled since the Imperial Company came into this market as a buyer, he said, and he added: "How any man can have the assurance to stand up in this court and say that the Imperial Company has done anything to damage the producer in this country is beyond my understanding." Mr. Hornblower said that not a single one of the charges against the Imperial Company was austained by the evidence in the case.

There was not one word in the Sherman act, he contended, as to restricting competition in raw material.

Coming to the Government attorneys' charge that the At large stockholder in the Imperial Company Mr. Hornblower said that the greatest percentage of that company's stock ever held by the American Company had been 15.

and that now it was 4.1 per cent.

The fundamental principle underlying the whole case as to the Imperial company the whole case as to the Imperial company or the British-American company was that the Sherman law could have no extraterritorial effect, and any exchanges of securities or any transactions taking place in England were wholly under British law. Mr. Hornblower admitted that justice must be done, though the heavens fall. "But," he said to the four grave Judges on the bench, "you must be satisfied that justice and the United States statutes compel you to do it before you drag down the heavens. No court can shut its eyes to consequences."

Judge Wallace, who had left a sickbed consequences."

Judge Wallace, who had left a sickbed to make his argument, said that a monopoly did not consist in acquiring an inordinate proportion of a business. He noted the failure of the Government, he said, to establish any facts in this case constituting a monopoly. There was nothing in the evidence to establish a monopoly in the trade in any State. What the defendants had done was to regulate production.

"No combination," said Judge Wallace, "is denounced by the act unless it is in direct restraint is not within the powers of the Government to regulate. It is beyond the regulating power of Congress."

He cited the case of the American Sugar Refining Company, which refined ninetenths of the sugar produced in the country, and acquired an additional concern in Philadelphia for the better control of its business. He asked the Court to give attention to that case.

Cases directly affecting the transportation and distribution of goods were affected by the act, not others. On that dividing line all cases had been settled, and he knew of no Supreme Court decision to the contrary.

It was for the States to say what business their corporations should engage in and

It was for the States to say what business their corporations should engage in and what their capital might be.

"It would be a fortunate thing," he said, "if the false notions which prevailed at the time of the passage of the Sherman act should be given their quietus and those things that belong to the States be left to the States. Of course Congress has the power to say that a corporation shall not do an interstate business; it has power to say that a corporation shall not do a business of this kind to the amount of \$50,000,000 annually. If Congress would do that so that a corporation might know what the

PAPER

PLEAS FOR THE TOBACCO CO.

HORNBIOWER, W. F. WALLACE
AND DE LANCEY NICOLL TALK.

The First Named Defends the British Company and Criticises the Government's Presentment of the Case—Wallace Says No Monopoly Has Been Shewn.

In the case of the Government against the American Tobacco Company and its

engaged in the business previously conducted by those concerns.

In speaking of the constituent companies Mr. Nicoll mentioned the fact that Mr. Carruth, a lawyer representing the Richardson company, one of the codefendants, had told the Court that he desired to be heard. Mr. Nicoll said that the American Tobacco Company had bought out the Richardson company, paying its price, and that as soon as the Government's case was begun Mr. Richardson saw a chance to go back on his bargain and had joined forces with the Government, filing an unverified answer in this case. His attorney was now here to tell how the American company went into his territory and gave away packages of a certain tobacco to drive out one of Mr. Richardson's brands.

Mr. Carruth said that the American company had secured a part of the Richard-

Mr. Carruth said that the American company had secured a part of the Richardson company's stock on the promise that Mr. Richardson should be manager of that part of the Tobacco company's business acquired from him and that action had been taken to have the contract annulled, Mr. Richardson being ready to return the purchase price of \$120,000.

HOW VACHRIS GOT PUGGI.

Brooklyn Detective Again Defeats the Man hattan Sleuths in Catching a Murderer.

There is one man above all others in Brooklyn whose competition the Manhattan detectives fear and with cause, and that man is Lieut. Tony Vachris of the Brooklyn bureau. Vachris has beaten the Manhattan men time and again, and he put another one over yesterday when he appeared in the Adams street police court before Magistrate Furlong to arraign Louis Poggi-Louis the Lump. It was Poggi who shot and killed two

members of the Kid Twister gang on Oceanic Walk, Coney Island, a week ago yesterday. Inspector McCafferty has been after him and incidentally a feather in his cap, but Vachris had it all over the inspector when it came down to the real dope concerning the elusive gang leader and murderer.

derer.

McCafferty's men have been working the dives of the late Monk Eastman and Paul Kelly gangs for their information. Vachris, in the meantime, was supposed to have been displaced on the case by his superiors, the Manhattan 18 karat sleuths. Vachris didn't however, seem to displace. didn't, however, seem to displace. Wednesday night on a junction station platform up at Saybrook, Conn., Vachris

and Simonetti, another of the Brooklyn crowd, stood walking around and calmly smoking cigarettes like real sleuths. "It's a fine night," said Vachris to Simonetti.
"Sure, and it's still raining in Manhattan,

where Poggi isn't," replied Simonetti.
Pretty soon a train puffed up and two
young men got out. Vachris and Simonetti
threw away the cigarettes and tapped
the two men on the shoulders.

"Hello, Poggi," said Vachris to one of
them. That's how good Vachris's information was. Manhattan learned of it when Vachris got back.

Just where or how the Brooklyn detection for so close to Poggi's movements.

tive got so close to Poggi's movements he himself wouldn't say, but a Manhattan sleuth said it was due to good stool pigeon work.

Vachris took Poggi and his friend, who said that he was Guglielmo Cassazza, to Brooklyn. In court yesterday Poggi was held without bail and sent to Raymond street jail. Guglielmo was let go, as the police had nothing on him.

Vachris took Poggi to the Kings County Hospital, where Mrs. Carroll Terry is lying with a bullet in her shoulder. She was with Max Zweibach and Sam Tietch when Poggi killed them at Coney. She used to live with Poggi, and identified him without hesitation and said that it was he that with Poggi, and identified him without hesitation and said that it was he that shot her. Poggi said that he shot in self-defence, as the two men, like others in the Kid Twister gang, were out to get him and would have plugged him if he hadn't shot first. The police don't take much stock in this self-defence story. They say that Poggi is one of the kind who are supported by Carroll Terrys and that he was jealous because she had thrown him over.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The general delivery windows in the General Post Office building are now open the entire twenty-four hours, including Sundays and holidays.

Miss Rose Schneiderman and Alexander Law, the committee appointed at the unemployed convention, will go to Albany to-day to see Gov. Hughes, It was also decided to demand a bill providing for a small pension for those unable to work or to get work.

The trial of Carl Fischer-Hansen, the lawyer who is indicted for extortion, was put over yesterday by Judge Malone of General Sessions until next Monday. The delay is due to the fact that Judge Rosalsky has not made a decision on the motion to dismiss the indictment.

Frederick J. Holderman, a cierk in the registry

Prederick J. Holderman, a cierk in the registry division of Station L.'at 126th street and Lexington avenue, and for nineteen years a postal employee in this city, was arrested yesterday by Postal inspectors Jacobs and Meyer on the charge of rifing registered letters. He was held in \$2,500 for examination.

PECTORAL.

PAPER

El Principe de Gales

Havana Cigarettes

Do Not Stain The Fingers

THIS MEANS MUCH

10c per box of 10

"EVERYWHERE"

HAVANA-AMERICAN COMPANY

(Also Makers of Et Principe de Gales Havana Cigare)

Best Trips Vacation

Colorado '30 Round Trip

Colorado has a more invigorating and enjoyable summer climate and a greater variety of opportunity for outdoor recreation and sport than any other state in America. Good board may be had from \$6 a week, up.

Pacific Coast \$7250 Round Trip Includes more unique scenic attractions and points of inter-

est than any other trip-the Rockies and Sierras-the Spanish Missions and Big Trees-the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound. Yellowstone and Yosemite as convenient side trips. \$15extra for Grand Tour including all Coast cities from Vancouver to Los Angeles.

Above rates are daily from June 1 from Chicago—proportionately low rates from other points. I will send you illustrated folders describing routes, points of interest and list of hotels and boarding houses with rates for board and quote you rates from your home town, on receipt of postal card. Send it to-day.

W. J. O'Meara, Eastern Pass. Agent, 379 Broadway, New York

CATHOLIC BISHOP FROM CHINA Here to Learn the Dialect Most Suitable to Mott Street Residents.

The Church of the Transfiguration in Mott street is entertaining this week the Right Rev. Jean Marie Mérel, Bishop of Kouang-Tong, China. The Bishop is here to study the dialect of the Mott street Chinamen that he may on returning to Canton select a native priest speaking the same dialect for missionary work among his

countrymen in the city. Bishop Mérel has been working in China for twenty-seven years. He has under him 112 priests, twenty of whom are Chinamen. Although a Frenchman, Mgr. Mérel speaks Chinese and many of its dialects, fluently. For the past week he has been visiting the Orientals in their homes and places of business. They seem to be as interested in him as he is in them and have fêted him royally. Chinamen high up in Mott street society have called on him and have extended invitations to dinners in

his honor.

About two weeks ago Father Peter Ching,
a Chinese priest, visited Mott street, but
was unable to understand the dialect spoken
by his countrymen there. He reported to
Bishop Mérel, who decided to conduct
a tour of investigation personally. With
Father Ernest Coppo, pastor of the church,
the Bishop visited many stores throughout
Chinetown

Mgr. Mérel brings with him some statistics or his mission in Rolang-Tong. Out of a population of 30,000,000 inhabitants 60,000 are Christians. There are twenty native priests and four native nuns. Under his care are a seminary, a school for catechists, four noviates, a college, two French schools, an orphanage for boys and eight for girls, a home for the aged, two hospitals, one for leprosy, and numerous Chinese schools, pharmacies, chapels and oratories.

The Bishop is a tall, well built man. He wears a thin beard, according to Oriental

custom, and looks not unlike a Chinaman in complexion and features. On Sunday next the Bishop will distribute holy communion at 7:30 and will celebrate mass at 10 o'clock for the English speaking people of the parish. At 11 he will assist at the solema high mass in honor of the feast of Mary, Help of Christians, patroness of the Salesian congregation.

NO MORE BISHOPS CHOSEN. Methodist Conference Takes Three More

Ballots Without Result. BALTIMORE, May 21 .- The Methodist General Conference after electing the Rev. eral Conference after electing the Rev. William F. Anderson, D. D., corresponding secretary of the education board, and the Rev. John L. Nuelsen, president of Nast Theological Seminary, Herea, Ohio, to be Bishops took three more ballots without result. The fifth was taken this evening and the count is completed, but a report will not be made until to-morrow. It is

will not be made until to-morrow. It is known, however, that no one was elected. Those leading on this ballot are Edwin H. Hughes, president of De Pauw University; W. S. Lewis, president of Morningside College; C. W. Smith, editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, and Charles L. Goodell of Calvary Church, New York.

The committee of fifteen to which was referred the memorial asking for a restatement of the Methodist system of faith and doctrine has voted unanimously against the proposition. With this vote passes the possibility of a common creed for world wide Methodism.

Cleveland Banks Merged

CLEVELAND, May 21 .- Announcement was made to-right of the completion by the Citizens Savings and Trust Company of Savings and Trust Company of negotiations for taking over the Commercial Savings and Trust Company. The Citizens, the last statement of which showed resources of \$41,380,000, by this combination acquires resources listed in the last report of the Commercial at \$4,763,560, with a surplus of \$432,282 surplus of \$432,282.

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